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encourage us to adopt *Capriola* for the mere sake of priority or for any other reason. It seems to be much more practical to use Richard's name, which is not antedated by any similar name, and which is well known to all botanists.—THEO. HOLM, *Washington, D. C.*

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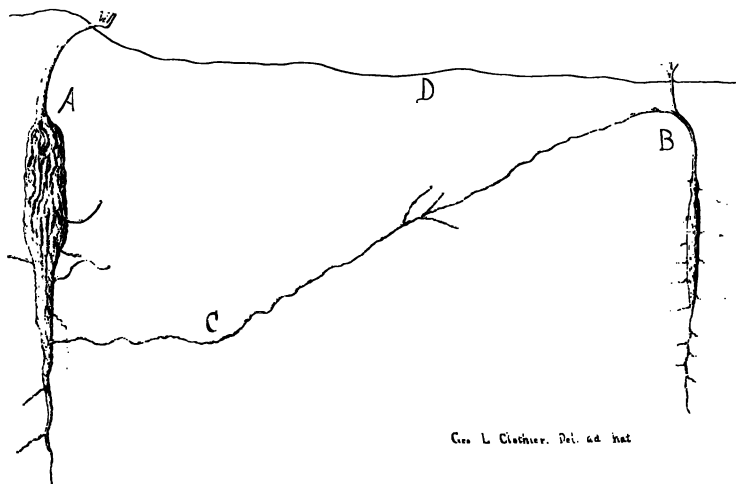
ROOT PROPAGATION OF *IPOMŒA LEPTOPHYLLA*.

A FEW notes upon the root propagation of *Ipomœa leptophylla* Torr. may be of interest, as the facts herein presented are believed to be unpublished.

As is well known, this plant, whose habitat is the dry sandy regions of the plains, has a fleshy, spindle shaped tap root that often attains an enormous size. In adult plants, the surface of this is covered with a corrugated woody layer that hinders evaporation, while the inner tissue is stored with abundant food materials.

The propagation roots originate from various parts, more abundantly from the lower part of the vertical fleshy root, pass out horizontally for a short distance, then rise to near the surface of the ground several feet away from the mother plant, where adventitious buds are

produced. A number of young plants may have their origin in series from a single propagating root. The buds are formed only where the root has attained to the proper distance from the surface of the ground for the thrifty growth of the young plants. Each young plant, while



Geo. L. Clothier. Del. ad nat.

Root propagation of *Ipomœa leptophylla* Torr. A, parent plant; B, young plant; C, propagating root; D, ground line. Reduced to  $\frac{1}{16}$  natural size.

still connected with its parent, sends down a fusiform fleshy root which penetrates the soil to a depth of three or four feet.

The accompanying figure shows the fleshy root of an old plant connected with a young plant by one of its propagating roots. This plant had six other horizontal roots that were presumably propagation roots also. It was noticed that the propagating root under consideration was thinnest at a point two or three feet away from the young plant, and that it branched back of this point, probably giving rise to propagating rootlets of other young plants. It took its origin from the mother plant about three feet below the surface of the ground.—GEORGE L. CLOTHIER, *State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.*

#### NOTES ON LILÆOPSIS.

MR. J. B. S. NORTON, of the Missouri Botanical Garden has just called our attention to the fact that *figs. 3 and 4* were transposed in